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The Cambridgeshire  
Tuberculosis Colony.

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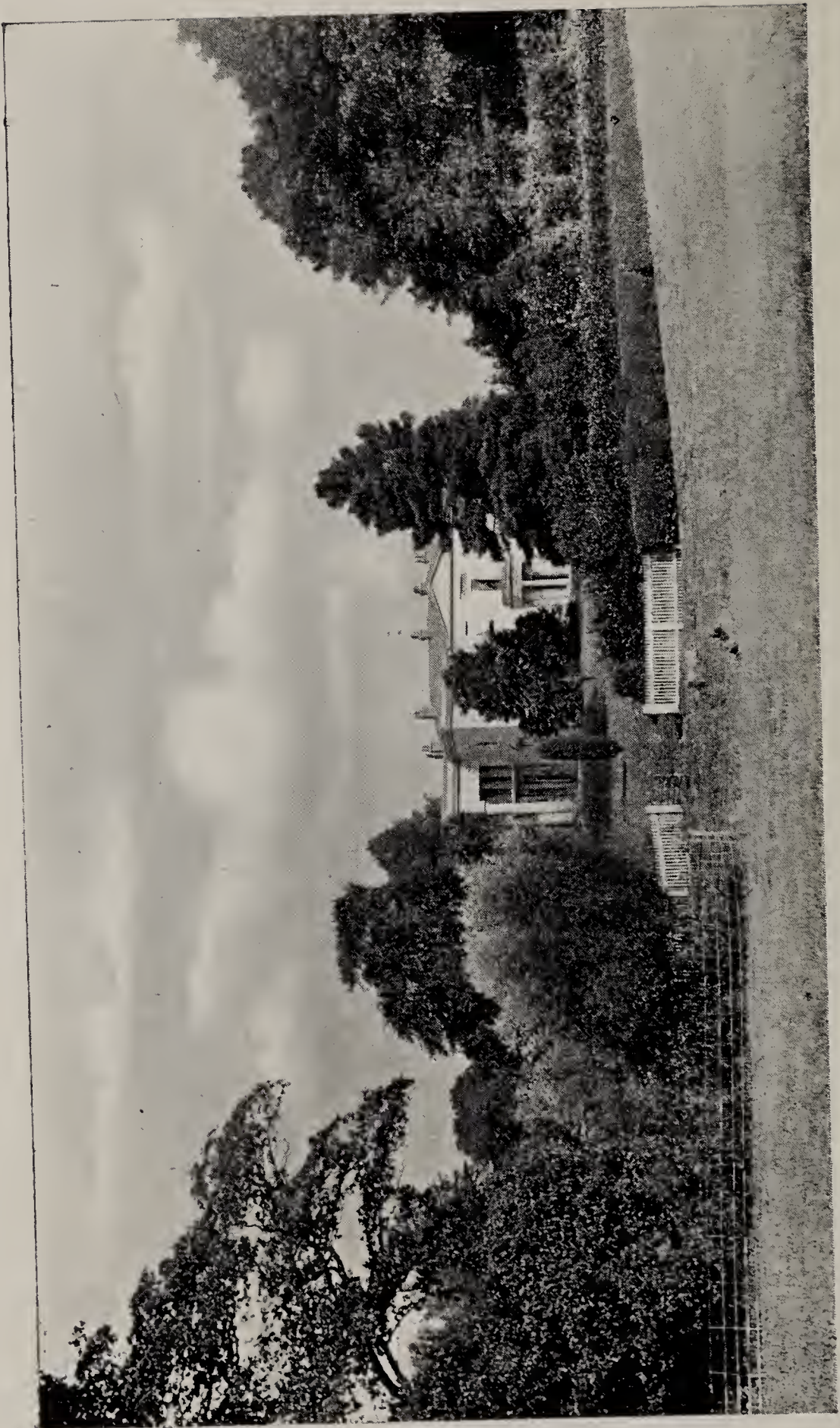
*R E P O R T*  
OF THE  
*Executive Committee*  
FOR 1922.

Presented at the Sixth  
General Meeting of the Colony,  
May 22nd. 1923.

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PAPWORTH HALL.

# The Cambridgeshire Tuberculosis Colony.

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## *President :*

The Right Hon. Sir CLIFFORD ALLBUTT, P.C., K.C.B., F.R.S.,  
Regius Professor of Physic in the University of Cambridge.

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## *Vice-Presidents :*

John CHIVERS, Esq.

T. MUSGRAVE FRANCIS, Esq.

The Hon. Lady DARWIN.

Colonel T. W. HARDING.

Sir HORACE DARWIN, F.R.S.

The Right Hon. Sir FREDERICK MILNER,  
Bart.

The Right Hon. Lord QUEENBOROUGH.

*Chairman of the Colony:* Sir H. GEORGE FORDHAM.

*Hon. Treasurer:* A. H. WOOLL, Esq., A.S.A.A.

*Hon. Secretary:* Mrs. MARCUS DIMSDALE.

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## *Committee of Management 1923 :*

J. E. BIDWELL, Esq.

Rev. L. FISHER.

F. BUNNETT, Esq.

T. M. FRANCIS, Esq. (*Chairman*).

Mrs. CHIVERS.

E. LLOYD JONES, Esq., M.D.

A. COOKE, Esq., M.D.

Mrs. KEYNES.

J. H. C. DALTON, Esq., M.D.

W. PATON PHILIP, Esq., M.D.

Professor DEAN, M.D.

ASHLEY TABRUM, Esq.

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## *House Committee :*

J. E. BIDWELL, Esq.

Mrs. DIMSDALE.

Mrs. CHIVERS.

E. LLOYD JONES, Esq., M.D.

Mrs. KEYNES (*Chairman*)

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*Hon. Consulting Physicians :*

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W. PATON PHILIP, Esq., M.B., B.C., (Aberdeen).

*Hon. Consulting Surgeons :*

ARTHUR COOKE, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.

E. H. EZARD, Esq., M.D.

*Hon. Bacteriologist :*

G. S. GRAHAM-SMITH, Esq., M.D.

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*Medical Director:* P. C. VARRIER-JONES, Esq., M.A. (Camb.) M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

*Assistant Medical Officer:*

L. B. STOTT, Esq., M.B., C.H.B., D.P.H.

*Matron:*

Miss K. L. BORNE.

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*Postal Address:* Papworth Hall, Cambridge. *Telegrams:* "Colony, Papworth Everard."

*Telephone:* Caxton 5. *Stations:* St. Ives, M'd. & G.E.R. (5 miles). Huntingdon, G.N.R. (5 miles).

## Report of the Committee of Management for the Year 1922.

THE outstanding event of the year was the formal opening by Sir Alfred Mond, Minister of Health, of thirty-one new cottages, erected in the village settlement, together with the two Hostels and the Nurses' Home. Sir Alfred Mond was accompanied by Sir George Newman, Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, and over 300 people came from all parts of the County, including Borough and County Aldermen and Councillors. The Member for the County, the Right Hon. E. S. Montagu, was also present.

A reception at the Nurses' Home was first of all held by the President, the Right Hon. Sir Clifford Allbutt, K.C.B., who expressed the deep sense of gratitude they felt to the Minister of Health for his great kindness in coming down to perform that ceremony. Referring to the work of the Colony, Sir Clifford said it was a permanent provision for consumptives, many of whom would stay there for the rest of their lives. The family life, such as was lived at Papworth, was not possible in a sanatorium, and the psychological effect was most important. The patients gained in self-respect in being able to earn their own living, and the Institution could bring to the patient what he wanted more than anything—what he wanted more than nursing, more than medicine—hope. He had the honour of presenting Sir Alfred with the key to the Home.

Having accepted the key, Sir Alfred Mond said he felt it was a great honour to be allowed to open that beautiful Nursing Institute. He was very glad that he had had the opportunity of seeing the very important work that was being done at the settlement. He was very glad indeed to come there to show in what esteem his department held the work of that Colony, and the idea that was embodied in it. It was the most wonderful of its kind in the world, since combined in one whole were sanatorium, hospital, village settlement



SOME OF THE MODEL COTTAGES.



ESTATE OFFICE,      ERMINE STREET.

and industrial centre. It was very important indeed that as the financial position became more easy, more of such settlements should be established throughout the country. Tuberculosis was one of the widest spread and most serious diseases we had with us, but with advance in our institutions and in the knowledge of the treatment of the disease, there seemed no reason why ultimately we should not be able to stamp it out. Papworth was a very valuable contribution to that work, and required and deserved the support of any Minister of Health. They all knew the great interest Sir Clifford Allbutt had taken in the institution since its inception. Any institution which had his assistance and advice started under the happiest auspices. They also knew the excellent work that had been done by Dr. Varrier-Jones, who was in charge of the institution, and combined medical knowledge with a great sense of business administration ; he did not know which of the two qualities he admired most. He hoped that Papworth would continue to flourish and extend ; he hoped it would be a model which would be copied in other parts of the country. He could assure them that what he had seen there that day would remain with him a live and a real thing. He had much pleasure in declaring the Home open.

The two architects who designed the new buildings were Mr. Skipper (architect to the Colony), and Mr. Dunn (architect to the County Council), and both these gentlemen were congratulated by the Minister at the luncheon before the ceremony. Mr. Skipper was responsible for the Nurses' Home, the two Hostels, and the fourteen pairs of semi-detached cottages. He not only acted as architect, but also as manager of the Colony's Direct Labour Department, of which Mrs. Dimsdale was contractor. For the delightful single cottages which adorn the entrance to the village, the Colony is indebted to Mr. Dunn's artistic taste. One of these cottages was on show, furnished by the Industries, under the capable direction of the Matron.

Along with the extension of the village settlement it has been necessary to pay much attention to the improvement of the water supply. Mr. W. Gray, Manager of the Cambridge Waterworks Co., very kindly gave his services as expert adviser, and acting on his advice the Committee obtained from Fowlmere Aerodrome a water-tower to hold over 30,000 gallons. This was erected under the



ST. PETER'S HOSTEL.



ST. PETER'S HOSTEL (DINING ROOM).

supervision of Mr. George Lack upon some rising ground at the entrance to the Colony, and provides the necessary pressure. The Permutit Water Softener has also been installed, and the Committee are glad to be able to report that by these means the difficulties resulting from intermittent supply and damage to pipes and boilers due to the hardness of the water have been obviated. The new larders have also been fitted with a system of cold storage.

In order to provide a few beds for women and children, it was decided to enlarge the Home Farm, and the alterations were successfully carried out by the Papworth Building Department, under the direction of Mr. Robinson. The house was almost ready for occupation by the end of the year.

During the year several private male patients have been received, and with the opening of the Home Farm it will be possible to take women also as private patients. The Committee hope that by providing private beds at a moderate cost they will be meeting a real need on the part of those who do not wish to apply to a public authority, but who cannot afford the high cost of an ordinary private sanatorium.

It is impossible in a brief report to give any idea of the many details that go to make up the management of a progressive institution like Papworth Colony. Continual development calls for continual re-adjustment, and the Medical Director and the Matron have their ingenuity taxed to the utmost to meet the demands made upon them. The success that has attended their efforts is a great gratification to the Committee, who desire again to record their appreciation of the fine work done by the Medical Director, the Assistant Medical Officer, the Matron, and all their staff.



SOME OF THE CHALETs IN THE SOUTH PARK.



INTERIOR OF THEATRE

## REPORT OF THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR.

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THE year 1922, which was the seventh year of the Colony's existence, and the fifth since the transfer to Papworth Hall, has, if possible, been one of greater activity than any other in its history. As year has succeeded year we have put into practice the theories we have so long advocated, and the year which has just closed was more than crowded with effort. The transfers to the Village Settlement have been at a quicker rate as the new houses became ready for occupation; and the Industries therefore have had to shoulder a greater and greater responsibility as the year advanced. The key positions in the Industries had long been satisfactorily filled; a skilled man is always worth his wage. It is an entirely different proposition when unskilled men are to be employed in an industry where a full wage must be paid. To enable a man to regain and then retain his health, to become at the same time a productive worker, to maintain himself and to provide his family with the necessities of life is the ideal which we set out to attain, and the year 1922 has witnessed a large measure of success. Meanwhile the foundation on which the Industries were built has been found by experience to be sound, for not only have the unskilled workers been greatly increased in number, but the out-put of each industry has very considerably increased.

Our work during the last year has brought home to us more forcibly than ever the fact that in treating Tuberculosis the "family" is the unit that has to be dealt with, that the reason of a wage-earner's breakdown is not due to any single cause, such as "working conditions," but is a complex in which the family life is of the utmost importance. Whether in the middle-class home or the home of the general labourer, the same factors are found to exist, cramping the man's opportunity to regain his health, frustrating his best endeavours, weighing him down with mental anxiety, and finally mental despair. All these factors, which are so potent in destroying the results of sanatorium treatment are impossible to remedy in their entirety in the outside world.



ONE OF THE WARDS IN THE HOSPITAL.



VIEW OF CHALETS.

Only in a Settlement such as this, can the factors first of all be observed and then understood, it may be but partially as yet, and only under these conditions can they be remedied or eliminated. The consumptive's family is, as we have said, the unit to be dealt with. We waste money when we spend money on part of that unit, and part only. This has long been recognised, but for all sorts of reasons the unpleasant truth has been brushed aside. We have faced the position boldly at Papworth from the earliest days, with the astonishing result that in the Village Settlement, since its establishment until the present time, only one death has had to be recorded. When we consider that patients are accepted into the Village Settlement irrespective of the extent of the disease, the record is sufficiently remarkable. The explanation is simple enough—the whole complex surrounding the consumptive has been taken into account, medical, social, economic, and last, but by no means least, the psychological. In the past our schemes have attacked but one of these factors, with a lack of success which we ought to have expected, and which we now, alas, deplore. In order that our work of dealing with the family unit should be on a still firmer foundation and even more thorough, we have now instituted a Clinic for women and children. This Clinic, fitted up with the essentials for carrying on the work, is complete with its medical and social service, and a special welfare fund, supervised by the Matron, is invaluable for adjusting inequalities in the social status of the mothers. The next step forward is in contemplation, namely, a Papworth Insurance Scheme which in time will ensure the independence of those who at present receive the help of the fund. I consider the gradual expansion and continuance of this work as one of the most important branches of work in connection with the Village Settlement.

While in previous reports it has been easy to describe the gradual evolution of the Village Settlement round the Central Institution, the further development, which has taken place during the past year, is more difficult to explain. Our new conception of the "complete care" necessary for the consumptive and his family makes it difficult to use the old terms Sanatorium and Training Colony in a way that will convey adequately the new meaning which must be attached to them. Slowly but surely, and quite naturally, the centre of gravity of the whole scheme has shifted. Instead of the Central Institution (with a few houses for its employees) being



SOME OF THE NEW COTTAGES.



SOME OF THE NEW COTTAGES.

the centre of our universe, it takes its place as an Institution for the treatment of disease in a township, and occupies the same relation to that township as a similar institution does in the outside world. This is exactly as we had wished. Instead of the ex-patient feeling himself a cypher in a Sanatorium, he feels himself a member of a progressive and well organised community, looking at life through spectacles of an entirely different hue. Our Colonists are made self-dependent again, not mere hangers-on to an institution.

For the purpose of this Report I have discarded the old nomenclature, and will describe our various activities under those heads which we now recognise as the basis for future action in the campaign against tuberculosis. They have been enumerated many times and are as follows—medical, economic, and social.

*Medical.* We continue to receive cases of pulmonary and surgical tuberculosis with advanced disease. These cases come from all parts of the country and keep our beds continuously occupied. We never refuse to receive a case, however advanced the disease, if our accommodation allows. The great boon the hospital confers on the County of Cambridge is appreciated by those whose work brings them into contact with the many helpless cases for whom Sanatorium treatment is out of the question. The hospital is also used for the treatment of exacerbations of the disease among our own community, thus providing them with prompt and efficient treatment at a moment's notice. There need be no cause for anxiety, therefore, on the part of those who need treatment, nor any delay in securing that treatment. For those who require hospital treatment the central institution is available, while for those in a more convalescent stage, graduated purposeful work is provided, and the hope of becoming eventually proficient at a trade at which they can earn their living, supplies the necessary incentive. Artificial pneumothorax is practised on those who are likely to benefit by such treatment. Its use is limited, as might be expected, but combined with the advantages of prolonged residence in the Colony it is of distinct value in the treatment of the disease.

Active Medical Research Work continues to be carried on in the hospital section. A long series of observations on the Vital Capacity of patients undergoing both the preliminary period of rest



PAPWORTH INDUSTRIES STORES.



ST. JOHN'S HOSTEL.

and later on the various grades of exercise, is being completed and the work promises to throw considerable light on the problem of prognosis in pulmonary tuberculosis.

A study of the temperature in patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis is being made, and the results which will shortly be published promise to be of interest. The temperature is taken by means of a continuous temperature recording apparatus (the Darwin Thread Recorder with a Varrier-Jones Rectal Thermometer) and Charts showing the variations over periods up to 48 hours are available for study. The method is valuable both in diagnosis and in prognosis, and serves as a guide, and a very accurate one, for further treatment.

*Economic.* It is often said that the problem of tuberculosis is solely an economic one. While this statement is not entirely true, the economic side of the question is certainly of great importance to the working-class patient and is indeed of little less importance to those patients who belong to the middle class. The problem of how to prevent the ex-sanatorium patient from becoming an unbearable burden to himself, his friends, and the State, is one of pressing importance and is not easy of solution. We have tackled the question by the erection of various workshops in which all patients, who are fit to do anything, perform graduated tasks according to their strength, thus avoiding purposeless work and an aimless life, and making it possible almost from the commencement of treatment to avoid that hopeless outlook on life, which is too often the lot of the sufferers from consumption. A beginning once made, the rest follows with comparative ease.

It should here be pointed out that for married men with their families in the Village Settlement, the importance of earning a wage is very great. The longer the worker is productive, the better chances have the family of a good up-bringing, and we are piling up considerable evidence to show that the money spent on the treatment of a consumptive is repaid a thousandfold when a patient's after-care is undertaken, and when the family is brought up under decent circumstances, thus becoming healthy workers instead of weedy parasites. The organisation by which workers are not only



CARPENTRY AND JOINERY MACHINE SHOP.



CARPENTRY AND JOINERY.

trained but employed at a full Trade Union rate of wages is as follows :—

### PAPWORTH INDUSTRIES.

This is a live business concern and consists of the following departments :—

#### CARPENTRY, JOINERY, AND BUILDING.

We have added to this section that of General Builders and Contractors, and have erected buildings not only in the Colony itself, but in various parts of the County. We continue to make all types of portable wooden buildings, motor garages, cycle sheds, shelters, poultry houses, greenhouses, greenhouse frames, etc. Equipped with up-to-date electrically-driven machinery, this department can compete with any similar business as regards price and the quality of the work turned out.

Painters and House Decorators are attached to this department, and have been during the year continuously employed at their trade.

#### POULTRY FARM.

This is divided into two sections and has maintained its high standard of excellence. Whereas in 1919, when we first started, the number of head of poultry was 35, in 1922 the number was 1,614. During the year 1922, we have incubated, sold for hatching, or marketed 72,600 eggs. We started in this department as in others from very small beginnings. The growth is, I think, sufficiently remarkable.

Nevertheless, I consider the work on the Poultry Farm a strenuous occupation, and such work should only be recommended for those who show very marked resistance to the disease.

#### PRINTING.

The Printing Department has made much progress during the year, and it is urgently necessary that new premises should be built, for already we are becoming crowded with machinery and workers.

We have tendered successfully for the printing contracts of local authorities which, together with private work, have kept the



VIEW OF POULTRY FARM.



VIEW OF POULTRY FARM.

department at full pressure during the whole of the twelve months. New type has been added, and our one original machine has now been extended to four.

*The Papworth Annual*, a large production of seventy-two pages, was printed by this department, and we have received a great number of congratulations on this work. All the printing of the Institution is done here, the present Report, of course, being one of our productions.

### HORTICULTURE.

Our extensive grounds and kitchen garden provide plenty of scope for work. The nine acres, which we added last year, has materially helped in the production of vegetables for the institution, and we are now almost self-supporting in this direction.

The Piggery has again been increased and during the year was a more remunerative undertaking than ever before.

The staff of ex-patients who are gardeners, have the satisfaction of actually earning their living, and are not kept merely for the ornamental grounds. The garden is selling its produce and paying wages in the ordinary way.

### SIGNWRITING, WINDOW TICKETS, etc.

The department, started in 1919, has been highly successful. This is a sedentary occupation, most suitable for those with considerable disease, and yet remunerative. Thousands of tickets, both plain and decorated, have been written by hand and despatched to stores, shops, and other businesses during the year.

### CABINET MAKING.

It is gratifying to record marked progress in this department. We have, during the year, branched out into two new lines, namely, the making of Upholstered Furniture and of Period Furniture, for both of which we find a good market and a ready sale. The patients whom we have trained are now showing the value of the training they have received, and are becoming highly skilled at their particular trade.

It is highly satisfactory to find that, after only a few years, our Cabinet-making Works can be looked upon as competent for the manufacture of various types of furniture for the home.



CABINET MAKING.



POLISHING SHOP.

## PORTMANTEAU AND ATTACHE CASE MAKING.

This department was the fourth of the series to be started at Papworth, and within two years we have succeeded in building up an annual turnover of nearly £4,000. I believe that it is now established on a very firm basis. We continually receive repeat orders from the large London Stores for both our leather and our canvas goods. Many of the men in this department are accomplished case makers and full wage earners.

## BOOT MAKING AND REPAIRING.

This department continues to flourish, both in repairing boots and shoes, and in making surgical boots for the Ministry of Pensions, Eastern Area. The repairing department has executed 3944 repairs during the year. In order to ensure a steady supply of repairs, the department has to meet the heavy charge of employing a canvasser in Cambridge for the collection and distribution of repairs.

## TAILORING.

A rural industry such as this meets with success if carried on without undue competition. Our experience proves that a bespoke tailoring business, carried on quietly and efficiently, is possible even when run by a consumptive.

## HAND-MADE JEWELLERY.

This, the smallest of our departments, meets with more setbacks than any other, owing to the workers being more incapacitated than in any other department. It continues, nevertheless, to flourish and our products meet the local demand for hand-made jewellery. This, and the small leather bag work, are excellent examples of vocational therapy, so often described by the American School.

Even those with considerable disease, if provided with special tables, are able to occupy themselves in bed or near their beds with extremely light work, which adds very considerably to their physical and mental welfare.

*Social.* To describe adequately the social activities of the Colony would be like writing a history of a small country town for the last twelve months. I can only say that the social activities are



PORTMANTEAU MAKING. LEATHER DEPARTMENT.



CANVAS DEPARTMENT

such as those which a normal and healthy community enjoys, avoiding to a very large extent that artificial excitement which is too often demanded by a modern community. The usual round of entertainments takes place, whist drives, concerts, as well as lectures by kind friends in the University, the whole forming a healthy method of recreation which seems to be highly advantageous. It is extraordinary how the inhabitants of the village recognise their limitations, and on the whole wisely reserve their energies for the serious things of life.

There is nothing more detrimental to a consumptive than expenditure of energy and money on frivolous entertainment, and when public opinion is firmly on the side of economy in this direction, there are fewer cases of disaster. When it is remembered that our colonists have come from all sorts of industrial centres, it is remarkable how quickly they learn this lesson and benefit thereby. In this connection it is interesting to note that our colonists have come from the following towns and areas :—

London---	Balham	Church Crookham, Hants
	East Ham	Cheveley Park, Newmarket
	Hornsey	Devonport
	Hampstead	Gillingham, Kent
	Poplar	Heacham, Norfolk
	Putney	Huntingdon
	Pall Mall	Leicester
	Stockwell	Loughborough
	Stamford Hill	Long Eaton
	Stoke Newington	Leamington
	Victoria	Portsmouth
	Wood Green	Plymouth
Barnsley		Stafford
Barnstaple		Sandy, Bedfordshire
Buckhurst Hill, Essex		Wolverhampton
Cambridge		Wimbledon, Surrey
Cambridgeshire		Wickham Market, Suffolk.

The formation of a Women's Institute promises well, and is a means of bringing together the wives of the colonists for their mutual benefit and entertainment.



BOOT MAKING AND REPAIRING.



MARKET GARDENING

In the matter of Education, the School Managers keep a watchful eye, and are quick to bring any defects to the notice of the Education Committee.

The Church Council seems to have its quota of work and the Services in the Parish Church are very largely attended. At the same time, those who belong to various Nonconformist bodies have greatly increased in numbers and hold their services in the Schoolroom. They are anxious, at the present time, to raise sufficient funds for the erection of a Chapel, which will be more suitable for services than the present Schoolroom.

I am only too conscious of the inadequacy of this present Report to give a complete idea of a large settlement with all its manifold industries, but enough has been said to make it clear that its success has depended upon a great number of ready helpers, to whom I am greatly indebted. We have still many who have been with us from the early days of the Colony at Bourn, and in this connection it gives me the greatest pleasure to record again my indebtedness to the Matron, Miss Borne, for her continued help and assistance in all directions. In special emergencies she has been a tower of strength. More especially I wish to bring forward her work in connection with the Welfare Scheme which she has inaugurated for the village. Personal service is always invaluable in a scheme such as this, it is the bed-rock upon which the super-structure is built.

To our Sisters and Nurses, who likewise have been with us from quite early days, I wish to tender my thanks for their help and assistance during the past year. Indeed, to all those of our staff who have been among the pioneers, my thanks are gratefully given. They have had difficult tasks to perform. We have together overcome many obstacles, both within and without the Colony, and as the scheme has increased in size and complexity, they have risen to the occasion and helped to solve the problems successfully. We have had no precedent to serve as our guide and we have had to think out the problems and try to find solutions as these problems presented themselves.

To Dr. Stott I wish to give my special thanks. He has thrown himself into the work of the Colony with the utmost enthu-



SOME OF THE NEW COTTAGES.



SOME OF THE MODEL COTTAGES.

siasm, and has spared no effort during the past year to help in every way. As burdens have increased, so has he shown an increased readiness to give ungrudging assistance.

I cannot do better than sum up this Report by reiterating :—

1. That all the progress made during the year has pointed to the soundness of the Settlement idea ;
2. That as the economic stress and strain of the outside world has increased, in such measure have the inhabitants of the Settlement been relieved of this pressure :
3. That the tuberculosis problem being in the main economic, the success of the Industrial Colony system has been proved. The demand for accommodation far exceeds the supply and strenuous efforts must be made in the future to increase the size of the Village Settlement.

The total number of inhabitants now settled in the Village is 152. The number of admissions to the Central Institution during the year 1922 has been 181.



VIEW OF THE RECREATION GROUND.

# CAMBRIDGESHIRE TUBERCULOSIS COLONY, PAPWORTH HALL, CAMBRIDGE.

## General Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st December, 1922.

To/	Expenditure.			Income.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Medical Officer, Assistant, Chaplain and Matron's Salaries...	...	...	...	Charges for Patients (including conveyance) ...	24666	18 0
Provisions ...	...	...	...	Less Training Grant paid to Industrial Section ...	2159	15 0
Surgery and Dispensary ...	276	8	5			
Coal, Oil and Water ...	1624	18	1			
Establishment Charges, Cleaning and Laundry ...	703	12	4½			22507 3 0
Repairs, Painting, &c, (including part alterations at Home Lea) ...	718	18	9			
Rates and Insurance ...	694	11	5			
Motor Running Expenses ...	742	14	5			
Printing, Postages, Telephone and Administration Expenses (including Clerks' Salaries) ...	640	8	5½			
	5401	11	11			
Domestic (including renewals of Crockery and Lincn) ...	414	7	6½			
Wages of General Staff ...	4663	4	3			
	5077	11	9½			
Bank Charges and Cheque Books...	139	10	8			
Modernising and Re-fitting Larders	998	14	0			
Replacement of Motor Car ...	395	0	0			
Less Import Duty and Sale of Old Cars ...	203	1	6			
	191	18	6			
Balance carried down...	929	12	4			
	£22507	3	0			£22507 3 0

To/	£	s.	d.	By/	£	s.	d.
Transferred to Repairs and Renewals Fund ...	1000	0	0	Balance brought down ...	...	...	...
Balance carried to Balance Sheet ...	1375	19	2	Balance Income and Expenditure Account to 31st Dec. 1921	1446	6	10
	£2375	19	2		£2375	19	2

CAMBRIDGESHIRE TUBERCULOSIS COLONY, PAPWORTH HALL, CAMBRIDGE.

INDUSTRIAL SECTION.

Trading Account for the Year ended 31st December, 1922.

Expenditure.				Income.			
To/	£	s.	d.	By/	£	s.	d.
Stock at 1st January, 1922	...	...	...	Sales and Work done...	...	...	...
Purchases	12751	7	6½		17434	6	7
Transport Charges & Carriage	292	8	4½				
	13043	15	11				
Wages (including National Health Insurance)	6167	2	1				
Commission to Travellers and Departmental Managers	...	550	6 7				
Less Training Grant received for Instructors	6717	8	8	Stock of Materials &c. at 31st December, 1922, as per Departmental Managers' Inventory and Valuation	...	5183	12 2
	2159	15	0				
Salaries	...	...	...				
Rent and Expenses London Showroom	49	1	11				
Printing, Postages & Miscellaneous Expenses	244	16	7				
Rates and Insurance	146	3	5				
Advertising and Exhibition Expenses	228	2	5				
	668	4	4	Net Loss carried to Balance Sheet	...	191	12 1
New Tools, Plant and Machinery	233	9	0				
	£22809	10	10				

Balance Sheet 31st December, 1922.

Liabilities.				Assets.			
£	s.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£
Working Capital advanced by General Account and Net Profits to 31st December, 1919	1545	16	10	Plant and Machinery, Loose Tools and Trade Utensils	...	...	Purchased out of Revenue
Sundry Creditors :—				Stock of Materials	...	...	5183 12 2
Goods	2015	4	11	Sundry Debtors.	...	...	1265 16 11
Rates, Motor Hire, &c.	1329	17	4	Petty Cash in hand	...	10 0 0	
	3345	2	3	Cash in hand Stamp Account	...	4 10 8	
	1595	16	6				14 10 8
Overdraft due to Bankers	...	...	...	Two years Net Profit to 31st December, 1921	168	16	3
				Less: Loss on Trading 1922	191	12	1
	£6486	15	7				22 15 10
							£6486 15 7

# Estate Account for the year ended 31st December, 1922.

To/	By/	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rates ...	Colony Houses—Rents receivable	195	3	10	498	16	9
	Service Houses, occupied Rent Free and charged to Wages Account	...	...	...	46	18	0
					545	14	9
Repairs, .	County Council Houses—Rents receivable	325	5	11	383	8	0
Rent payable to the County Council...	Assistant Medical Officer's House, charged in Salaries Account	343	16	0	40	0	0
					423	8	0
Balance carried to Balance Sheet		104	17	0			
		£969	2	9	£969	2	9

## Balance Sheet 31st. December, 1922.

Liabilities.				£	s.	d.	Assets.				£	s.	d.						
Accumulated Fund—							Capital Outlay as per last Account ...							121775	0	3			
Balance as per last Account ...							Additional Outlay 1922 ...							3098	0	6			
Add: Contributions 1922 ...							127273	16	4								124873	0	9
Sundry Creditors ...							2510	3	6	Stock of Pigs, Fuel, Provisions, Bedding &c. ...							915	0	0
Cambs. County Council—Rent ...							343	16	0	Sundry Debtors:—									
										Maintenance &c. ...							2120	10	4
Overdraft due to Bankers—										Industrial Section ...							1052	10	5
General Account ...							1245	14	7	Rents accrued ...							232	7	0
Less: Cash at Bankers—										Sundries ...							113	12	10
Committee of Management 193 11 11																			
House Committee ... 431 11 0							625	2	11	Cash in hand							220	17	8
										Wages Account ...							13	5	4
Repairs and Renewals Reserve Fund—										Matron's Petty Cash...									
Balance as per last Account ...							500	0	0										
Added in 1922 ...							1000	0	0	Fifty Cottage Scheme:—									
										Working Balance ...							2000	0	0
Estate Account Balance ...							...	...	...	Material supplied and Haulage...							642	2	6
Balance Income and Expenditure Account							...	...	...										
										Industrial Section:									
										Working Capital advanced and Net Profits									
										to 31st December, 1919 ...									
																	1545	16	10

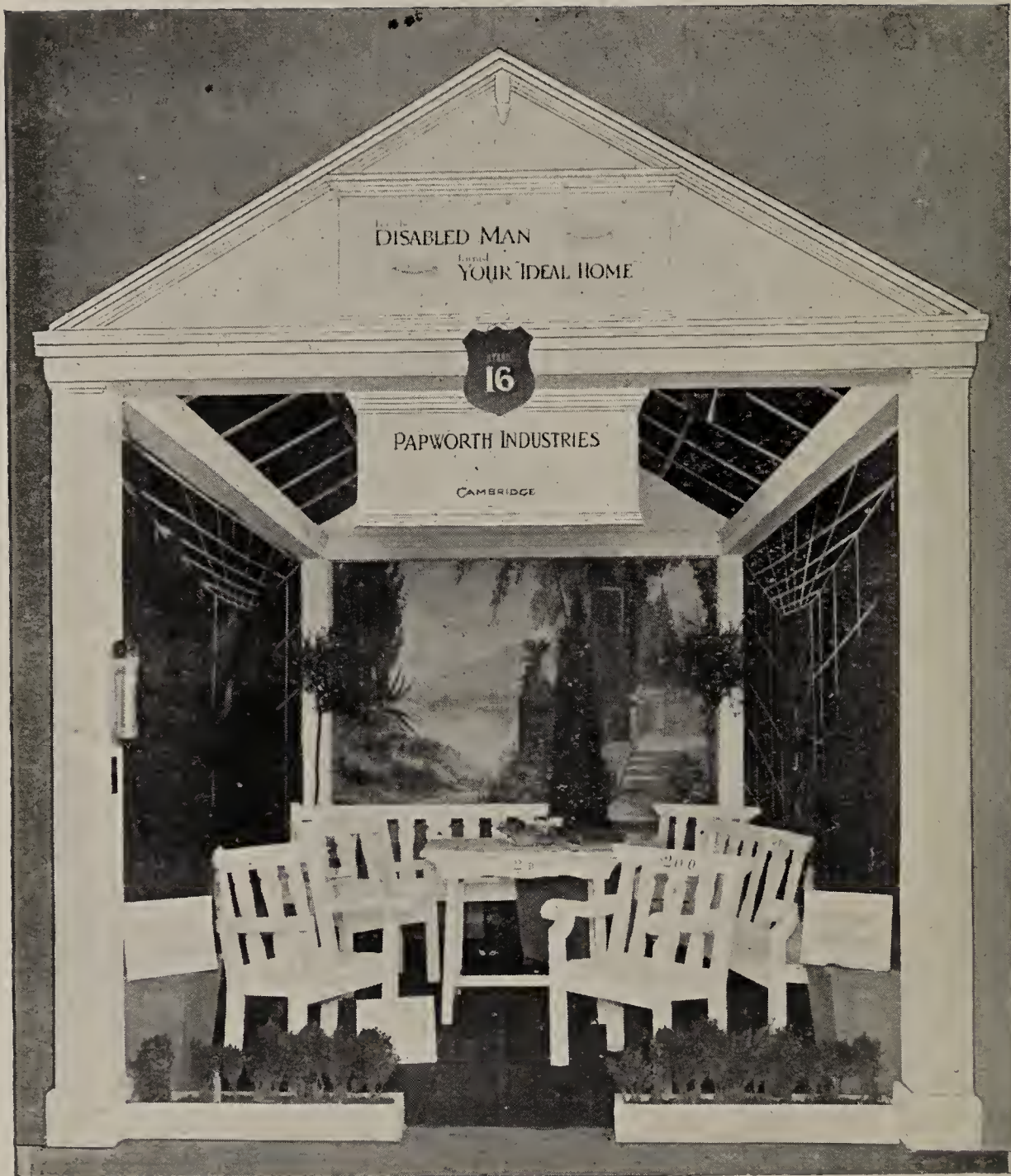
N.B. There are contingent Liabilities to Ministry of Health, Cambridgeshire County Council, Hunts County Council, and Caxton Rural District Council, in respect of Contributions or Grants made and which are repayable should certain contingencies arise.

In accordance with the provisions of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, I certify that I have obtained all the information and explanations I have required as Auditor, and I report that I have examined the Books of the Company, and have checked the above Balance Sheet therewith.

In my opinion such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs, according to the best of my information, and explanations given to me and as shown by the Books of the Company.

7, Downing Street, Cambridge.  
22nd March, 1923,

W. R. ELWORTHY, Chartered Accountant,  
(Peters, Elworthy & Moore.)



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AT THE "IDEAL HOME" EXHIBITION.



